Trends in Human Evolution

Trends

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Bipedalism is defined as:

Facultative bipedalism is:

A possible driving force in the evolution of bipedalism was:

Hypotheses about the origins of habitual bipedalism include:

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Anatomical adaptations for bipedalism:

- Foramen magnum:
- Lumbar:
- Sacrum:
- Iliac:
- Hip joints:
- Pelvic outlet:
- Femoral head:
- Femoral shaft:
- Knee:

- Condyle:
- Talus:
- Phalanges:
- Arm to leg ratio:
- Hallux:
- Calcaneus:
- Metatarsal I articular surface:
- Big toe:

Australopithecus afarensis fossils clearly show _____ and _____ morphology distinctive to habitual bipedalism.

Fossil footprints of *A. afarensis* were found at _____, dated to _____.

Orrorin tugenensis, dated to _____, shows _____ _____ seen in bipeds.
Sahelanthropus tchadensis, dated to _____, shows _____ positioned _____ _____.

A. afarensis and *A. africanus* evidence of bipedalism includes

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The first significant increase in brain size occurred in _____ _____, with a _____ increase in size over the australopithecines.

Even more significant size increase occurs in _____ _____, with a _____ increase in size over _____ _____.

A/n _____ forms when minerals:

Three areas of brain that changed in the genus *Homo*:

1. , which handles:
2. , which handles:
3. , which handles:

Disadvantages of a big brain:

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Explanations for big brains (adaptive advantages):

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Parts of the brain that have grown most in humans are in the _____, specifically the _____ _____.

- More _____ _____ in the prefontal neocortex provides greater connectivity with the rest of the brain, which is essential for proper functioning of the _____ _____.

One hypothesis about hominization claims that greater associative capacity results in:

Period of adaptive radiation of the apes:

Paleoclimatic data suggests

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